

**FORM ADV PART 2A
DISCLOSURE BROCHURE**



RILEY
PRIVATE CLIENT, LLC

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March 12, 2024

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Riley Private Client LLC. Being registered as a registered investment adviser does not imply a certain level of skill or training. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (817) 870-4680. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, or by any state securities authority.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT RILEY PRIVATE CLIENT LLC (CRD
#310313) IS AVAILABLE ON THE SEC'S WEBSITE AT
WWW.ADVISERINFO.SEC.GOV**

Item 2: Material Changes

Annual Update

The Material Changes section of this brochure will be updated annually or when material changes occur since the previous release of the Firm Brochure.

Material Changes since the Last Update

This update is in accordance with the required annual update for Registered Investment Advisors. Since the last update of this brochure on June 16, 2023, the following changes have occurred:

- Assets under management have been updated in Item 4
 - Items 12 and 14 have been updated to disclose the transition of TD Ameritrade to Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.
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Full Brochure Available

This Firm Brochure being delivered is the complete brochure for the Firm.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

Firm Description

Riley Private Client LLC ("RPC") was founded and began offering advisory services in 2020. Marsha Riley is 67% owner and Francine Barrett and Michael Cohen are each 16.5% owners. Francine Barrett is the Chief Compliance Officer.

Types of Advisory Services

ASSET MANAGEMENT

RPC offers comprehensive asset management services on a wrap fee basis described in Appendix A.

FINANCIAL PLANNING and CONSULTING for INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES and BUSINESSES

A comprehensive evaluation of an investor's current and future financial state will be provided by using currently known variables to predict future cash flows, asset values and withdrawal plans. RPC will use current net worth, tax liabilities, asset allocation, and future retirement and estate plans in developing financial plans.

Typical topics reviewed in a financial plan may include but are not limited to:

- **Financial goals:** Based on an individual's or a family's clearly defined financial goals, including funding a college education for the children, buying a larger home, starting a business, retiring on time or leaving a legacy. Financial goals should be quantified and set to milestones for tracking.
- **Personal net worth statement:** A snapshot of assets and liabilities serves as a benchmark for measuring progress towards financial goals.
- **Cash flow analysis:** An income and spending plan determines how much can be set aside for debt repayment, savings and investing each month.
- **Retirement strategy:** A strategy for achieving retirement independent of other financial priorities. Including a strategy for accumulating the required retirement capital and its planned lifetime distribution.
- **Comprehensive risk management plan:** Identify all risk exposures and provide the necessary coverage to protect the family and its assets against financial loss. The risk management plan includes a full review of life and disability insurance, personal liability coverage, property and casualty coverage, and catastrophic coverage.
- **Long-term investment plan:** Include a customized asset allocation strategy based on specific investment objectives and a risk profile. This investment plan sets guidelines for selecting, buying and selling investments and establishing benchmarks for performance review.
- **Tax reduction strategy:** Identify ways to minimize taxes on personal income to the extent permissible by the tax code. The strategy should include identification of tax-favored investment vehicles that can reduce taxation of investment income.
- **Estate preservation:** Help update accounts, review beneficiaries for retirement accounts and life insurance, provide a second look at your current estate planning documents, and prompt you to update your plan when the legal environment changes or you have major life events such as a marriage, death, or births.

If a conflict of interest exists between the interests of RPC and the interests of the Client, the Client is under no obligation to act upon RPC's recommendation. If the Client elects to act on any of the recommendations, the Client is under no obligation to effect the

transaction through RPC. Financial plans for individuals will be completed and delivered inside of 30 days and financial plans for businesses will be delivered within six months, both are contingent upon timely delivery of all required documentation.

THIRD PARTY MANAGERS

When deemed appropriate for the Client, we may recommend that Clients utilize the services of a Third Party Manager (TPM) to manage a portion of, or your entire portfolio. All TPMs that we recommend must either be registered as investment advisers with the Securities and Exchange Commission or with the appropriate state authority(ies).

After gathering information about your financial situation and objectives, an investment advisor representative of our firm will make recommendations regarding the suitability of a TPM or investment style based on, but not limited to, your financial needs, investment goals, tolerance for risk, and investment objectives. Upon selection of a TPM(s), we will monitor the performance of the TPM(s) to ensure their performance and investment style remains aligned with your investment goals and objectives.

In such circumstances, RPC receives referral fees from the TPM. We act as the liaison between the Client and the TPM in return for an ongoing portion of the advisory fees charged by the TPM. We help the Client complete the necessary paperwork of the TPM, provides ongoing services to the Client. Ongoing services include but are not limited to:

1. Meet with the Client to discuss any changes in status, objectives, time horizon or suitability;
2. Update the TPM with any changes in Client status which is provided to RPC by the Client;
3. Review the statements provided by the TPM; and
4. Deliver the Form ADV Part 2, Privacy Notice and Referral Disclosure Statement of the TPM to the Client.

RPC will provide the TPM with any changes in Client status as provided to us by the Client and review the quarterly statements provided by the TPM. RPC will deliver the Form ADV Part 2, Privacy Notice and Referral Disclosure Statement of the TPM. Clients placed with TPM will be billed in accordance with the TPM's Fee Schedule which will be disclosed to the Client prior to signing an agreement. This is detailed in Item 10 of this brochure.

Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions

The goals and objectives for each Client are documented in our Client files. Investment strategies are created that reflect the stated goals and objectives. Clients may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities.

Agreements may not be assigned without written Client consent.

Wrap Fee Programs

RPC sponsors a wrap fee program, for details, see our Form ADV Part 2A, Appendix 1. A portion of the fees received by RPC are a result of services offered in our wrap program.

Client Assets under Management

RPC has the following assets under management:

Discretionary Amounts:	Non-discretionary Amounts:	Date Calculated:
\$61,885,177	\$3,009,701	12/31/2023

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

Method of Compensation and Fee Schedule

ASSET MANAGEMENT

The fee schedule is disclosed in the Appendix, Item 4, of the Wrap Program Brochure.

FINANCIAL PLANNING and CONSULTING for INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES and BUSINESSES

RPC charges fixed fee of \$2,500 to \$10,000 for individual financial planning. Prior to the planning process the Client will be provided an estimated plan fee. Services are completed and delivered inside of 30 days contingent upon timely delivery of all required documentation.

RPC charges a fixed fee between \$20,000 and \$50,000 for business financial planning. Prior to the planning process the Client will be provided an estimated plan fee. Services are completed and delivered inside of six months contingent upon timely delivery of all required documentation.

Client may cancel within five (5) business days of signing Agreement with no obligation and without penalty. If the Client cancels after five (5) business days any unpaid earned fees will be due to RPC. Fees will be determined based on the percentage of work completed on the plan until the time of cancellation. RPC reserves the right to waive the fee should the Client implement the plan through RPC.

THIRD PARTY MANAGERS

RPC has legacy Clients with Matson Money, Equis, Gradient Investments and Carson. No new clients will be placed with these managers.

*The minimum quarterly fee billed will be \$25

Client Payment of Fees

For client utilizing the wrap program, fees for asset management services are deducted from a designated Client account to facilitate billing or they may pay RPC directly. Please see Wrap Brochure for more details. The Client must consent in advance to direct debiting of their investment account.

Fees for financial plans will be billed to the Client and paid directly to RPC.

Fees for asset management services provided by TPM are deducted from a designated Client account by TPM to facilitate billing. The Client must consent in advance to direct debiting of their investment account.

Additional Client Fees Charged

Custodians may charge brokerage commissions, transaction fees, and other related costs on the purchases or sales of mutual funds, equities, bonds, options, margin interest and exchange-traded funds. Mutual funds, money market funds and exchange-traded funds also charge internal management fees, which are disclosed in the fund's prospectus. RPC does not receive any compensation from these fees. All of these fees are in addition to the management fee you pay to RPC. For more details on the brokerage practices, see Item 12 of this brochure.

Prepayment of Client Fees

RPC does not require any prepayment of fees of more than \$1,200 per Client and six months or more in advance.

For clients utilizing the wrap program, investment management fees are billed monthly in advance.

If the Client cancels after five (5) business days, any unearned fees will be refunded to the Client, or any unpaid earned fees will be due to RPC.

External Compensation for the Sale of Securities to Clients

Neither RPC nor any affiliated persons receive any external compensation for the sale of securities to clients.

Item 6: Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management

Sharing of Capital Gains

Fees are not based on a share of the capital gains or capital appreciation of managed securities.

RPC does not use a performance-based fee structure because of the conflict of interest. Performance based compensation may create an incentive for RPC to recommend an investment that may carry a higher degree of risk to the Client.

Item 7: Types of Clients

Description

RPC generally provides investment advice to high net worth individuals, high net worth individuals, pension and profit sharing plans, charitable organizations and corporations or business entities.

Client relationships vary in scope and length of service.

Account Minimums

RPC requires a minimum of \$500,000 to open an account. In certain instances, the minimum account size may be lowered or waived.

Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

Methods of Analysis

Security analysis methods may include fundamental analysis, technical analysis, charting, and cyclical analysis. Investing in securities involves risk of loss that Clients should be prepared to bear. Past performance is not a guarantee of future returns.

Fundamental analysis concentrates on factors that determine a company's value and expected future earnings. This strategy would normally encourage equity purchases in stocks that are undervalued or priced below their perceived value. The risk assumed is that the market will fail to reach expectations of perceived value.

Technical analysis attempts to predict a future stock price or direction based on market trends. The assumption is that the market follows discernible patterns and if these patterns can be identified then a prediction can be made. The risk is that markets do not always follow patterns and relying solely on this method may not take into account new patterns that emerge over time.

Charting analysis strategy involves using and comparing various charts to predict long and short term performance or market trends. The risk involved in using this method is that only past performance data is considered without using other methods to crosscheck data. Using charting analysis without other methods of analysis would be making the assumption that past performance will be indicative of future performance. This may not be the case.

Cyclical analysis assumes that the markets react in cyclical patterns which, once identified, can be leveraged to provide performance. The risks with this strategy are twofold: 1) the markets do not always repeat cyclical patterns; and 2) if too many investors begin to implement this strategy, then it changes the very cycles these investors are trying to exploit.

TPMs utilized by RPC may use various methods of analysis to determine the proper strategy for the client referred and these will be disclosed in the TPM's Form ADV Part 2. Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. Past performance is not a guarantee of future returns. Other strategies utilized by TPMs may include long-term purchases, short-term purchases, trading, and option writing (including covered options, uncovered options or spreading strategies).

The main sources of information include financial newspapers and magazines, annual reports, prospectuses, and filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Investment Strategy

The investment strategy for a specific Client is based upon the objectives stated by the Client during consultations. The Client may change these objectives at any time by providing written notice to RPC. Each Client executes a Client profile form or similar form that documents their objectives and their desired investment strategy.

Other strategies may include long-term purchases, short-term purchases, trading, and option writing (including covered options, uncovered options or spreading strategies).

Security Specific Material Risks

All investment programs have certain risks that are borne by the investor. Our investment approach constantly keeps the risk of loss in mind. Investors face the following investment risks and should discuss these risks with RPC:

- *Market Risk:* The prices of securities in which clients invest may decline in response to certain events taking place around the world, including those directly involving the companies whose securities are owned by a fund; conditions affecting the general economy; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; and currency, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations. Investors should have a long-term perspective and be able to tolerate potentially sharp declines in market value.
- *Interest-rate Risk:* Fluctuations in interest rates may cause investment prices to fluctuate. For example, when interest rates rise, yields on existing bonds become less attractive, causing their market values to decline.
- *Inflation Risk:* When any type of inflation is present, a dollar today will buy more than a dollar next year, because purchasing power is eroding at the rate of inflation.

- *Currency Risk:* Overseas investments are subject to fluctuations in the value of the dollar against the currency of the investment's originating country. This is also referred to as exchange rate risk.
- *Reinvestment Risk:* This is the risk that future proceeds from investments may have to be reinvested at a potentially lower rate of return (i.e. interest rate). This primarily relates to fixed income securities.
- *Liquidity Risk:* Liquidity is the ability to readily convert an investment into cash. Generally, assets are more liquid if many traders are interested in a standardized product. For example, Treasury Bills are highly liquid, while real estate properties are not.
- *Management Risk:* The advisor's investment approach may fail to produce the intended results. If the advisor's assumptions regarding the performance of a specific asset class or fund are not realized in the expected time frame, the overall performance of the client's portfolio may suffer.
- *Equity Risk:* Equity securities tend to be more volatile than other investment choices. The value of an individual mutual fund or ETF can be more volatile than the market as a whole. This volatility affects the value of the client's overall portfolio. Small- and mid-cap companies are subject to additional risks. Smaller companies may experience greater volatility, higher failure rates, more limited markets, product lines, financial resources, and less management experience than larger companies. Smaller companies may also have a lower trading volume, which may disproportionately affect their market price, tending to make them fall more in response to selling pressure than is the case with larger companies.
- *Fixed Income Risk:* The issuer of a fixed income security may not be able to make interest and principal payments when due. Generally, the lower the credit rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will default on its obligation. If a rating agency gives a debt security a lower rating, the value of the debt security will decline because investors will demand a higher rate of return. As nominal interest rates rise, the value of fixed income securities held by a fund is likely to decrease. A nominal interest rate is the sum of a real interest rate and an expected inflation rate.
- *Investment Companies Risk:* When a client invests in open end mutual funds or ETFs, the client indirectly bears their proportionate share of any fees and expenses payable directly by those funds. Therefore, the client will incur higher expenses, which may be duplicative. In addition, the client's overall portfolio may be affected by losses of an underlying fund and the level of risk arising from the investment practices of an underlying fund (such as the use of derivatives). ETFs are also subject to the following risks: (i) an ETF's shares may trade at a market price that is above or below their net asset value or (ii) trading of an ETF's shares may be halted if the listing exchange's officials deem such action appropriate, the shares are delisted from the exchange, or the activation of market-wide "circuit breakers" (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) halts stock trading generally. Adviser has no control over the risks taken by the underlying funds in which client invests.
- *Derivatives Risk:* Funds in a client's portfolio may use derivative instruments. The value of these derivative instruments derives from the value of an underlying asset, currency or index. Investments by a fund in such underlying funds may involve the risk that the value of the underlying fund's derivatives may rise or fall more rapidly

than other investments, and the risk that an underlying fund may lose more than the amount that it invested in the derivative instrument in the first place. Derivative instruments also involve the risk that other parties to the derivative contract may fail to meet their obligations, which could cause losses.

- *Foreign Securities Risk:* Funds in which clients invest may invest in foreign securities. Foreign securities are subject to additional risks not typically associated with investments in domestic securities. These risks may include, among others, currency risk, country risks (political, diplomatic, regional conflicts, terrorism, war, social and economic instability, currency devaluations and policies that have the effect of limiting or restricting foreign investment or the movement of assets), different trading practices, less government supervision, less publicly available information, limited trading markets and greater volatility. To the extent that underlying funds invest in issuers located in emerging markets, the risk may be heightened by political changes, changes in taxation, or currency controls that could adversely affect the values of these investments. Emerging markets have been more volatile than the markets of developed countries with more mature economies.
- *Long-term purchases:* Long-term investments are those vehicles purchased with the intension of being held for more than one year. Typically the expectation of the investment is to increase in value so that it can eventually be sold for a profit. In addition, there may be an expectation for the investment to provide income. One of the biggest risks associated with long-term investments is volatility, the fluctuations in the financial markets that can cause investments to lose value.
- *Short-term purchases:* Short-term investments are typically held for one year or less. Generally there is not a high expectation for a return or an increase in value. Typically, short-term investments are purchased for the relatively greater degree of principal protection they are designed to provide. Short-term investment vehicles may be subject to purchasing power risk — the risk that your investment's return will not keep up with inflation.
- *Trading risk:* Investing involves risk, including possible loss of principal. There is no assurance that the investment objective of any fund or investment will be achieved.
- *Options Trading:* The risks involved with trading options are that they are very time sensitive investments. An options contract is generally a few months. The buyer of an option could lose his or her entire investment even with a correct prediction about the direction and magnitude of a particular price change if the price change does not occur in the relevant time period (i.e., before the option expires). Additionally, options are less tangible than some other investments. An option is a "book-entry" only investment without a paper certificate of ownership.
- *Trading on Margin:* In a cash account, the risk is limited to the amount of money that has been invested. In a margin account, risk includes the amount of money invested plus the amount that has been loaned. As market conditions fluctuate, the value of marginable securities will also fluctuate, causing a change in the overall account balance and debt ratio. As a result, if the value of the securities held in a margin account depreciates, the client will be required to deposit additional cash or make full payment of the margin loan to bring account back up to maintenance levels. Clients who cannot comply with such a margin call may be sold out or bought in by the brokerage firm.

- *Hedged Equity Strategies*: Hedging is a risk management strategy to offset losses by taking an opposite position in a related asset. The reduction in risk provided by hedging also typically results in a reduction in potential profits.
- *Managed Futures*: The risks associated with managed futures strategies include returns that may be biased upwards due to the voluntary nature of self-reporting of performance. Lack of natural measuring stick or benchmark for performance rating and the potential for higher fees.

The risks associated with utilizing TPM's include:

- Manager Risk
 - TPM fails to execute the stated investment strategy
- Business Risk
 - TPM has financial or regulatory problems
- The specific risks associated with the portfolios of the TPM's which is disclosed in the TPM's Form ADV Part 2.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

Criminal or Civil Actions

RPC and its management have not been involved in any criminal or civil action.

Administrative Enforcement Proceedings

RPC and its management have not been involved in administrative enforcement proceedings.

Self-Regulatory Organization Enforcement Proceedings

RPC and its management have not been involved in legal or disciplinary events that are material to a Client's or prospective Client's evaluation of RPC or the integrity of its management.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Broker-Dealer or Representative Registration

RPC is not registered as a broker-dealer and no affiliated representatives of RPC are registered representatives of a broker-dealer.

Futures or Commodity Registration

Neither RPC nor its affiliated representatives are registered or have an application pending to register as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, or a commodity trading advisor.

Material Relationships Maintained by this Advisory Business and Conflicts of Interest

Chief Compliance Officer Francine Barrett has an outside business activity as a Director, Customer Solutions with Silchuk Logistics. Approximately 75% of her time is spent in this business. This is not a financial affiliated business and clients of RPC are not solicited for products or services, therefore there is no conflict of interest.

Recommendations or Selections of Other Investment Advisors and Conflicts of Interest

RPC may also utilize the services of a Sub-Advisor to manage Clients' investment portfolios in their Wrap Fee Program. Sub-Advisors will maintain the models or investment strategies agreed upon between Sub-Advisor and RPC. Sub-Advisors execute all trades on behalf of RPC in Client accounts. RPC will be responsible for the overall direct relationship with the Client. RPC retains the authority to terminate the Sub-Advisor relationship at RPC's discretion.

In addition to the authority granted to RPC, Clients will grant RPC full discretionary authority and authorizes RPC to select and appoint one or more independent investment advisors ("Advisors") to provide investment advisory services to Client without prior consultation with or the prior consent of Client. Such Advisors shall have all of the same authority relating to the management of Client's investment accounts as is granted to RPC in the Agreement. In addition, at RPC's discretion, RPC may grant such Advisors full authority to further delegate such discretionary investment authority to additional Advisors. RPC ensures that before selecting other advisors for Client that the other advisors are properly licensed or registered as an investment advisor.

This practice represents a conflict of interest as RPC may select Sub-Advisors who charge a lower fee for their services than other Sub-Advisors. This conflict is mitigated by disclosures, procedures, and by the fact that RPC has a fiduciary duty to place the best interest of the Client first and will adhere to their code of ethics.

Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

Code of Ethics Description

The affiliated persons (affiliated persons include employees and/or independent contractors) of RPC have committed to a Code of Ethics ("Code"). The purpose of our Code is to set forth standards of conduct expected of RPC affiliated persons and addresses conflicts that may arise. The Code defines acceptable behavior for affiliated persons of RPC. The Code reflects RPC and its supervised persons' responsibility to act in the best interest of their Client.

One area which the Code addresses is when affiliated persons buy or sell securities for their personal accounts and how to mitigate any conflict of interest with our Clients. We do not allow any affiliated persons to use non-public material information for their personal profit or to use internal research for their personal benefit in conflict with the benefit to our Clients.

RPC's policy prohibits any person from acting upon or otherwise misusing non-public or inside information. No advisory representative or other affiliated person, officer or director of RPC may recommend any transaction in a security or its derivative to advisory Clients or engage in personal securities transactions for a security or its derivatives if the advisory representative possesses material, non-public information regarding the security.

RPC's Code is based on the guiding principle that the interests of the Client are our top priority. RPC's officers, directors, advisors, and other affiliated persons have a fiduciary duty to our Clients and must diligently perform that duty to maintain the complete trust and confidence of our Clients. When a conflict arises, it is our obligation to put the Client's interests over the interests of either affiliated persons or the company.

The Code applies to “access” persons. “Access” persons are affiliated persons who have access to non-public information regarding any Clients' purchase or sale of securities, or non-public information regarding the portfolio holdings of any reportable fund, who are involved in making securities recommendations to Clients, or who have access to such recommendations that are non-public.

RPC will provide a copy of the Code of Ethics to any Client or prospective Client upon request.

Investment Recommendations Involving a Material Financial Interest and Conflict of Interest

RPC and its affiliated persons do not recommend to Clients securities in which we have a material financial interest.

Advisory Firm Purchase of Same Securities Recommended to Clients and Conflicts of Interest

RPC and its affiliated persons may buy or sell securities that are also held by Clients. In order to mitigate conflicts of interest such as trading ahead of Client transactions, affiliated persons are required to disclose all reportable securities transactions as well as provide RPC with copies of their brokerage statements.

The Chief Compliance Officer of RPC is Francine Barrett. She reviews all trades of the affiliated persons each quarter. The personal trading reviews ensure that the personal trading of affiliated persons does not affect the markets and that Clients of the firm receive preferential treatment over associated persons' transactions.

Client Securities Recommendations or Trades and Concurrent Advisory Firm Securities Transactions and Conflicts of Interest

RPC does not maintain a firm proprietary trading account and does not have a material financial interest in any securities being recommended and therefore no conflicts of interest exist. However, affiliated persons may buy or sell securities at the same time they buy or sell securities for Clients. In order to mitigate conflicts of interest such as front running, affiliated persons are required to disclose all reportable securities transactions as well as provide RPC with copies of their brokerage statements.

The Chief Compliance Officer of RPC is Francine Barrett. She reviews all trades of the affiliated persons each quarter. The personal trading reviews ensure that the personal trading of affiliated persons does not affect the markets and that Clients of the firm receive preferential treatment over associated persons' transactions.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

Factors Used to Select Broker-Dealers for Client Transactions

RPC will recommend the use of a particular broker-dealer based on their duty to seek best execution for the client, meaning they have an obligation to obtain the most favorable terms for a client under the circumstances. The determination of what may constitute best execution and price in the execution of a securities transaction by a broker involves a number of considerations and is subjective. Factors affecting brokerage selection include the overall direct net economic result to the portfolios, the efficiency with which the transaction is affected, the ability to effect the transaction where a large block is involved, the operational facilities of the broker-dealer, the value of an ongoing relationship with

such broker and the financial strength and stability of the broker. RPC will select appropriate brokers based on a number of factors including but not limited to their relatively low transaction fees and reporting ability. RPC relies on its broker to provide its execution services at the best prices available. Lower fees for comparable services may be available from other sources. Clients pay for any and all custodial fees in addition to the advisory fee charged by RPC. RPC does not receive any portion of the trading fees.

RPC will recommend the use of Charles Schwab, Inc.

- *Directed Brokerage*
In circumstances where a Client directs RPC to use a certain broker-dealer, RPC still has a fiduciary duty to its Clients. The following may apply with Directed Brokerage: RPC's inability to negotiate commissions, to obtain volume discounts, there may be a disparity in commission charges among Clients and conflicts of interest arising from brokerage firm referrals. The firm may be unable to achieve most favorable execution of client transactions, and this practice may cost clients more money.
- *Brokerage for Client Referrals*
RPC does not receive client referrals from any custodian or third party in exchange for using that broker-dealer or third party.
- *Best Execution*
Investment advisors who manage or supervise Client portfolios have a fiduciary obligation of best execution. The determination of what may constitute best execution and price in the execution of a securities transaction by a broker involves a number of considerations and is subjective. Factors affecting brokerage selection include the overall direct net economic result to the portfolios, the efficiency with which the transaction is affected, the ability to effect the transaction where a large block is involved, the operational facilities of the broker-dealer, the value of an ongoing relationship with such broker and the financial strength and stability of the broker. RPC does not receive any portion of the trading fees.
- *Soft Dollar Arrangements*
The Securities and Exchange Commission defines soft dollar practices as arrangement under which products or services other than execution services are obtained by RPC from or through a broker-dealer in exchange for directing Client transactions to the broker-dealer. As permitted by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, RPC receives economic benefits as a result of commissions generated from securities transactions by the broker-dealer from the accounts of RPC. These benefits include both proprietary research from the broker and other research written by third parties.

A conflict of interest exists when RPC receives soft dollars. This conflict is mitigated by the fact that RPC has a fiduciary responsibility to act in the best interest of its Clients and the services received are beneficial to all Clients.

RPC utilizes the services of custodial broker dealers. Economic benefits are received by RPC which would not be received if RPC did not give investment advice to Clients. These benefits include: A dedicated trading desk, a dedicated service group and an account services manager dedicated to RPC's accounts, ability to conduct "block" Client trades, electronic download of trades, balances and positions, duplicate and batched Client statements, and the ability to have advisory fees directly deducted from Client accounts.

Aggregating Securities Transactions for Client Accounts

RPC is authorized in its discretion to aggregate purchases and sales and other transactions made for the account with purchases and sales and transactions in the same securities for other Clients of RPC. All Clients participating in the aggregated order shall receive an average share price with all other transaction costs shared on a pro-rated basis.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

Schedule for Periodic Review of Client Accounts or Financial Plans and Advisory Persons Involved

Account reviews are performed quarterly by the Chief Compliance Officer or Investment Advisor Representatives of RPC. Account reviews are performed more frequently when market conditions dictate. Reviews of Client accounts include, but are not limited to, a review of Client documented risk tolerance, adherence to account objectives, investment time horizon, and suitability criteria, reviewing target bans of each asset class to identify if there is an opportunity for rebalancing, and reviewing accounts for tax loss harvesting opportunities.

Review of Client Accounts on Non-Periodic Basis

Other conditions that may trigger a review of Clients' accounts are changes in the tax laws, new investment information, and changes in a Client's own situation.

Content of Client Provided Reports and Frequency

Clients receive written account statements no less than monthly for managed accounts. Account statements are issued by RPC's custodian. Client receives confirmations of each transaction in account from Custodian and an additional statement during any month in which a transaction occurs. Performance reports will be provided by RPC at least quarterly to Clients with assets under management, exclusive of Assets Held Away.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Economic Benefits Provided to the Advisory Firm from External Sources and Conflicts of Interest

RPC receives a portion of the annual management fees collected by the TPM(s) to whom RPC refers Clients.

This situation creates a conflict of interest because RPC and/or its Investment Advisor Representative have an incentive to decide what TPMs to use because of the higher referral fees to be received by RPC. However, when referring Clients to a TPM, the Client's best interest will be the main determining factor of RPC.

RPC receives additional economic benefits from external sources as described above in Item 12.

Advisory Firm Payments for Client Referrals

RPC does not compensate for Client referrals.

Item 15: Custody

Account Statements

All assets are held at qualified custodians, which means the custodians provide account statements directly to Clients at their address of record at least quarterly. Clients are urged to compare the account statements received directly from their custodians to any documentation or reports prepared by RPC.

RPC is deemed to have limited custody solely because advisory fees are directly deducted from Client's accounts by the custodian on behalf of RPC.

RPC is also deemed to have limited custody due to its Third-Party Standing Letters of Authorization ("SLOA").

RPC and its qualified custodian meet the following seven (7) conditions in order to avoid maintaining full custody and be subject to the surprise exam requirement:

1. The Client provides an instruction to the qualified custodian, in writing, that includes the Client's signature, the third party's name, and either the third party's address or the third party's account number at a custodian to which the transfer should be directed.
2. The Client authorizes RPC, in writing, either on the qualified custodian's form or separately, to direct transfers to the third party either on a specified schedule or from time to time.
3. The Client's qualified custodian performs appropriate verification of the instruction, such as a signature review or other method to verify the Client's authorization and provides a transfer of funds notice to the Client promptly after each transfer.
4. The Client has the ability to terminate or change the instruction to the Client's qualified custodian.
5. RPC has no authority or ability to designate or change the identity of the third party, the address, or any other information about the third party contained in the Client's instruction.
6. RPC maintains records showing that the third party is not a related party nor located at the same address as RPC.
7. The Client's qualified custodian sends the Client, in writing, an initial notice confirming the instruction and an annual notice reconfirming the instruction.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

Discretionary Authority for Trading

For clients utilizing the wrap program, RPC requires discretionary authority to manage securities accounts on behalf of Clients. RPC has the authority to determine, without obtaining specific Client consent, the securities to be bought or sold, and the amount of the securities to be bought or sold.

RPC allows Client's to place certain restrictions, as outlined in the Client's Investment Policy Statement or similar document. Such restrictions could include only allowing purchases of socially conscious investments. These restrictions must be provided to RPC in writing.

The Client approves the custodian to be used and the commission rates paid to the custodian. RPC does not receive any portion of the transaction fees or commissions paid by the Client to the custodian.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

Proxy Votes

RPC does not vote proxies on securities. Clients are expected to vote their own proxies. The Client will receive their proxies directly from the custodian of their account or from a transfer agent.

When assistance on voting proxies is requested, RPC will provide recommendations to the Client. If a conflict of interest exists, it will be disclosed to the Client.

Item 18: Financial Information

Balance Sheet

A balance sheet is not required to be provided because RPC does not serve as a custodian for Client funds or securities and RPC does not require prepayment of fees of more than \$1,200 per Client and six months or more in advance.

Financial Conditions Reasonably Likely to Impair Advisory Firm's Ability to Meet Commitments to Clients

RPC has no condition that is reasonably likely to impair our ability to meet contractual commitments to our Clients.

Bankruptcy Petitions during the Past Ten Years

RPC has not had any bankruptcy petitions in the last ten years.

Item 1 Cover Page

SUPERVISED PERSON BROCHURE
FORM ADV PART 2B

Douglas H. Jones, CFP®



RILEY
PRIVATE CLIENT, LLC

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Email: douglas.jones@rileyprivateclient.com

Website: www.rileyprivateclient.com/

March 12, 2024

This brochure supplement provides information about Douglas Jones and supplements the Riley Private Client LLC brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact Douglas Jones if you did not receive the brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement.

Additional information about Douglas Jones (CRD #5677992) is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Brochure Supplement (Part 2B of Form ADV)

Supervised Person Brochure

Douglas H. Jones, CFP®

- Year of birth: 1988
-

Item 2 - Educational Background and Business Experience

Educational Background:

- University of Missouri – Columbia; Bachelor’s Degree - Human Environmental Sciences; 2011

Business Experience:

05/2023 – Present	Investment Advisor Representative Riley Private Client LLC
04/2018 – 05/2023	Registered Representative/Investment Advisor Representative Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.
04/2018 – 05/2023	Shared Employee Charles Schwab Bank
09/2014 – 03/2018	Registered Representative/Investment Advisor Representative Neuberger Berman LLC
12/2011 – 09/2014 10/2011 – 09/2014	Investment Advisor Representative Registered Representative Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Incorporated
09/2011 – 09/2014	Financial Solutions Consultant Bank of America, N.A.

Professional Certifications

Douglas Jones has earned certifications and credentials that are required to be explained in further detail.

CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER™ (CFP®)

I am certified for financial planning services in the United States by Certified Financial Planner Board of Standards, Inc. (“CFP Board”). Therefore, I may refer to myself as a CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER™ professional or a CFP® professional, and I may use these and CFP Board’s other certification marks (the “CFP Board Certification Marks”). CFP® certification is voluntary. No federal or state law or regulation requires financial planners to hold CFP® certification. You may find more information about CFP® certification at www.cfp.net.

CFP® professionals have met CFP Board’s high standards for education, examination, experience, and ethics. To become a CFP® professional, an individual must fulfill the following requirements:

- **Education** – Earn a bachelor’s degree or higher from an accredited college or university and complete CFP Board-approved coursework at a college or university through a CFP Board Registered Program. The coursework covers the financial

planning subject areas CFP Board has determined are necessary for the competent and professional delivery of financial planning services, as well as a comprehensive financial plan development capstone course. A candidate may satisfy some of the coursework requirement through other qualifying credentials.

- **Examination** – Pass the comprehensive CFP® Certification Examination. The examination is designed to assess an individual's ability to integrate and apply a broad base of financial planning knowledge in the context of real-life financial planning situations.
- **Experience** – Complete 6,000 hours of professional experience related to the personal financial planning process, or 4,000 hours of apprenticeship experience that meets additional requirements.
- **Ethics** – Satisfy the *Fitness Standards for Candidates for CFP® Certification and Former CFP® Professionals Seeking Reinstatement* and agree to be bound by CFP Board's *Code of Ethics and Standards of Conduct* ("Code and Standards"), which sets forth the ethical and practice standards for CFP® professionals.

Individuals who become certified must complete the following ongoing education and ethics requirements to remain certified and maintain the right to continue to use the CFP Board Certification Marks:

- **Ethics** – Commit to complying with CFP Board's *Code and Standards*. This includes a commitment to CFP Board, as part of the certification, to act as a fiduciary, and therefore, act in the best interests of the client, at all times when providing financial advice and financial planning. CFP Board may sanction a CFP® professional who does not abide by this commitment, but CFP Board does not guarantee a CFP® professional's services. A client who seeks a similar commitment should obtain a written engagement that includes a fiduciary obligation to the client.
- **Continuing Education** – Complete 30 hours of continuing education hours every two years to maintain competence, demonstrate specified levels of knowledge, skills, and abilities, and keep up with developments in financial planning. Two of the hours must address the *Code and Standards*.

Item 3 - Disciplinary Information

- A. Doug Jones has never been involved in a criminal or civil action in a domestic, foreign or military court of competent jurisdiction for which he:
1. Was convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere ("no contest") to (a) any felony; (b) misdemeanor that involved investments or an investment-related business, fraud, false statement or omissions, wrongful taking of property, bribery, perjury, counterfeiting, or extortion; or (c) a conspiracy to commit any of these offenses;
 2. Is the named subject of a pending criminal proceeding that involves an investment-related business, fraud, false statements or omissions, wrongful taking of property, bribery, perjury, forgery, counterfeiting, extortion, or a conspiracy to commit any of these offenses;
 3. Was found to have been involved in a violation of an investment-related statute or regulation; or

4. Was the subject of any order, judgement or decree permanently or temporarily enjoining, or otherwise limiting, him from engaging in any investment related activity, or from violating any investment-related statute, rule, or order.
- B. Doug Jones never had an administrative proceeding before the SEC, any other federal regulatory agency, any state regulatory agency, or any foreign financial regulatory authority in which he:
1. Was found to have caused an investment-related business to lose its authorization to do business; or the subject of an order by the agency or authority;
 2. Was found to have been involved in a violation of an investment-related statute or regulation or was the subject of an order by the agency or authority.
- (a) denying, suspending or revoking the authorization of the supervised person to act in an investment-related business; (b) barring or suspending his association with an investment-related business; (c) otherwise significantly limiting his investment-related activities; or (d) imposing a civil money penalty of more than \$2,500 on him.
- C. Doug Jones has never been the subject of a self-regulatory organization (SRO) proceeding in which he:
1. Was found to have caused an investment-related business to lose its authorization to do business; or
 2. Was found to have been involved in a violation of the SRO's rules and was: (a) barred or suspended from membership or from association with other members, or was expelled from membership; (b) otherwise significantly limited from investment-related activities; or (c) fined more than \$2,500.
- D. Doug Jones has not been involved in any other hearing or formal adjudication in which a professional attainment, designation, or license of the supervised person was revoked or suspended because of a violation of rules relating to professional conduct.

Item 4 - Other Business Activities

Doug Jones has no outside business activities.

Item 5 - Additional Compensation

Doug Jones does not receive any additional compensation for performing advisory services other than what is described in Item 5 of Part 2A. He does not receive any performance-based fees.

Item 6 - Supervision

Francine Barrett is the Chief Compliance Officer of RPC. Francine Barrett reviews Doug Jones' work through Client account reviews and quarterly personal transaction reports, as well as face-to-face and phone interactions. Francine Barrett can be reached at Francine.barrett@rileyprivateclient.com or (817) 870-4680.